Human H1F0 / Histone H1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **10920-H07E**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CPN60; GROEL; H10; H1FV; HLD4; HSP60; HSP65; HSPD1; HuCHA60; SPG13

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human H1F0 (P07305) (Met 1-Lys 194) was expressed, with a polyhistide tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human H1F0 consisting of 205 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 22.4 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 27 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 600mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, pH 8.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

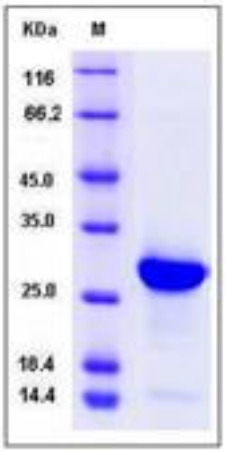
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

H1 histone family, member 0 (H1F0) is a member of the H1 histone family of nuclear proteins which are a component of chromatin in eukaryotic cells. It's involved in maintaining the structure of chromatin by packing the "beads on a string" sub-structure into a high order structure. The lysine-rich H1 histone family in mammals includes eleven members. In higher eukaryotes all H1 variants have the same general structure, consisting of a central conserved globular domain and less conserved N-terminal and C-terminal tails. These tails are moderately conserved among species, but differ among variants, suggesting a specific function for each H1 variant. Studies on the role of particular subtypes at specific developmental stages in lower eukaryotes, but also in vertebrates suggest that specific subtypes of H1 participate in particular systems of gene regulation.

References

1.Ramakrishnan V, *et al*. (1993) Crystal structure of globular domain of histone H5 and its implications for nucleosome binding. Nature. 362 (6417): 219-23. 2.Happel N, *et al*. (2009) Histone H1 and its isoforms: contribution to chromatin structure and function. Gene. 431 (1-2): 1-12. 3.Izzo A, *et al*. (2008) The histone H1 family: specific members, specific functions. Biol Chem. 389 (4): 333-43.